

# LABOR CLARION

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## Remarkable Showing of Joint Labor Committee At State Legislature

California labor fared well in the recently-ended sessions of the State Legislature, despite the fact that the greatest number of corporation lobbyists ever known in our state was present opposing good labor legislation and supporting anti-labor legislation, and despite, also, the efforts of certain self-appointed groups attempting to represent labor of California.

This was the conclusion this week of Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary and legislative agent of the California Federation of Labor, who worked with other American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhood leaders comprising the California Joint Labor Legislative Committee throughout the record long 133 days and nights of the sessions.

Detailed reports of action on the various measures supported by the committee and those opposed by it are being prepared and will be issued to all affiliated organizations from offices of the Federation.

### Unfavorable Measures Defeated

"We were not only signally successful in liberalizing laws affecting workers, but in defeating more than twenty-five unfavorable measures," Vandeleur said.

"When we look at the legislative record of other liberal states where anti-labor legislation similar to some introduced in California was passed and signed by their governors, while we succeeded in defeating such measures, we consider ourselves most successful in protecting the interests of the workers."

Fred E. Reynolds, chairman and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who served as chairman of the Joint Labor Legislative Committee, of which Vandeleur was secretary, was active in fighting for the measures sponsored by the committee and in opposing unfavorable measures.

Other A.F.L. groups directly represented on the committee and sharing the expenditures included the California State Council of Carpenters, California State Theatrical Federation, California State Association of Electrical Workers, the four Railroad Brotherhoods, the Central Labor Councils of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties, and the Los Angeles Building Trades Council.

### Some Committee Accomplishments

"We were successful in liberalizing the workmen's compensation laws for the first time in many years, to the extent we expect the changes to benefit workers approximately \$1,000,000 a year, improving unemployment insurance benefits, strengthening aid to the blind, setting up a more definite policy for the State Department of Industrial Relations of importance to all workers, broadening the old-age pension laws, and in winning passage of various measures affecting virtually everyone who works," said the Federation official.

"We consider our defeat of the various anti-

labor and other unfavorable measures which would work a hardship on members of organized labor of extreme importance.

"Many days and nights were put in by members of the Joint Labor Legislative Committee in attending legislative committee meetings on the various measures and in making contacts with members of both houses.

"When it is considered that we succeeded in having more than a score of laws favorable to labor passed, many of which have already been signed by the governor, we did well.

"In view of the strong and well-financed opposition of reactionaries and other factors over which we had no control we made a remarkable showing," Vandeleur concluded.

## Broadcasters Propose Ban on Sale of Time for Strikebreakers

Radio stations affiliated with the National Association of Broadcasters would not be permitted to sell time "for the discussion of issues arising from a strike" under the terms of a proposed code of ethics and standard practices on which the association will vote in July.

The code, which will go into effect September 24 if the broadcasters adopt it at their convention in Atlantic City, was made public in New York at a meeting of the association's sales managers' division.

If time is given for discussion on strike issues, the proposed code says, "it will be given on a fair and equal basis to all interested parties. If time is denied the broadcaster will determine in his own mind that he has attempted faithfully to serve the public interest."

## Culinary Crafts Mourn Death of Bob Hesketh

A telegram to Theodore Johnson reports the death of Robert Hesketh, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Alliance, on Monday, July 3. The message, from Mrs. Hesketh, gave no details, but it is known that he had been in poor health for some time.

Robert Hesketh, known to the labor movement throughout the country as "Bob" Hesketh, was a native of England and was about 68 years of age. He came to this country when a boy and located in Seattle. As a member of the Waiters' Union he soon took a prominent place in labor affairs, and while a member of the Central Labor Council became active in politics.

Hesketh served several terms as a member of the City Council of Seattle and for some time was acting mayor. He was well known in San Francisco.

He was for many years a member of the executive board of the International Union of his craft, and in 1927, upon the death of Jere L. Sullivan, the secretary-treasurer, he was elected to succeed him, and had been chosen for that position each year since that time.

Hesketh left several children, all of whom are married. The funeral is to be held today in Cincinnati.

## Recovery Forces Again Activating Business, A.F.L. Survey Declares

The "Monthly Business Survey" of the American Federation of Labor is distinctly encouraging. It begins:

"The gradual down drift of business in 1939 was reversed in mid-May, and June has shown a decided upturn. With the temporary easing of tension in Europe and the settlement of labor difficulties here, the strong underlying forces for recovery have again been released. Recent changes in industrial activity are best measured by the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production. Since the index has been adjusted to eliminate seasonal changes the upturn shows a definite rise in the level of production."

The figures given back the statement. Production this first half year has averaged 24 per cent above 1938, though still 17 per cent below that of 1937. Profits of 120 industrial companies have gained 65 per cent above last year, fifteen utilities gained 11 per cent, and Class 1 railroads reduced their deficit by 67 per cent.

### Unions Keep Pay Up

Unions have kept the buying power of workers from their usual declines, the survey says. There are 1,100,000 more persons at work in May this year than last, but that makes up less than one-third of the 3,500,000 loss from 1937. There is an increase of output per man-hour of 9 per cent, which is not wholly a gain.

Three things to affect the second half year are cited: Consumer buying has run only 6 per cent below normal; and the self-liquidating loans planned by the federal government are sure "to lift business in coming months." But—

"The second important point is business psychology. Two great fears are today paralyzing business and preventing the use by private business of its vast financial resource and of the nation's idle man-power; fear of war in Europe and fear of 'new deal' policies. Fear of war temporarily checked business last fall in the crisis preceding Munich, and has suppressed revival this spring.

### Business Fights Control

"Resistance to 'new deal' policies has persistently checked business recovery throughout the last five years and has gathered momentum; it is claimed today that psychological resistance is now greater than it was in the recovery of 1935-7, and that business men and investors are experiencing a 'neurosis of doubt, fear and skepticism.' Business men want to return to old business methods. They resist control that makes social welfare its object, claiming that business must be controlled only by the profit motive. But mass production, which creates greater interdependence in business, cannot rely solely on individualism. It must have mass consuming power.

"Business psychology will be improved somewhat by the newly-passed bill reducing taxes, and the termination of Congress will lift fears of new laws to change business methods. But on the whole it seems likely that business antagonism will continue to prevent 'new deal' measures from lifting production to the high level now possible."



## Gala Celebration of Diamond Jubilee of Cigar Makers' Union

Diamond jubilee celebration plans have been announced by R. E. Van Horn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The affair, which, from all indications, will be a gala one, will be held in the nation's capital from July 26 to 28 inclusive.

Marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Cigar Makers' International Union, the celebration will be a unique one in that it is only the second time in the history of the nation that an international union has held a diamond jubilee.

### Scroll for Van Horn

On Wednesday, July 26, morning and afternoon receptions will be held in the offices of the international union, Carpenters' building, Washington, while at 12 o'clock noon there will take place exercises at the Samuel Gompers Memorial in commemoration of his leadership of American labor for half a century. The memorial is on Massachusetts avenue, a short distance from the union's headquarters.

The second day of the jubilee will witness the presentation of an illuminated scroll to President



Van Horn in recognition of the diamond anniversary of the Cigar Makers' Union. Also, a luncheon will be given by the executive board to officials of international and national unions.

### National Air Program

On Friday, July 28, the three-day jubilee will be brought to a close with a coast-to-coast radio program. Celebrations by local unions will occur throughout the country on this day. Prominent speakers, including many government officials, will be in attendance at the affair in Washington.

The eyes of labor will be focused upon this occasion, which promises to be a fitting tribute to the successful efforts which the Cigar Makers have made in behalf of the workers of this nation.

### Cigar Makers Pioneer Union

From the very beginning of unionization in this country cigar makers' unions have played a prominent part in labor's achievements in the social, industrial and legislative fields. The second oldest international in the history of the nation, the Cigar Makers' Union traces its ancestry back to the year 1845. In that year, according to available records, the first organization of cigar makers was formed in Cincinnati.

Traditionally famous in the history of America, Baltimore, Md., was a cigar manufacturing center in the early days, and was numbered among the few cities having a union of cigar makers. Other cities included New York, Buffalo, Albany and Philadelphia.

### National Body Formed

However, the first real achievement toward unity in the ranks of the cigar makers occurred on June 21, 1863, when delegates from several unions held a meeting in New York City and a national organization of cigar makers was formed. New York City was represented by two local unions, one English and one German, and Buffalo, Albany, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cincinnati had delegates.

Andrew J. Zeitler of Albany, N. Y., was elected the first president of the national organization. Other unions were advised of the action taken in the New York convention and several agreed by correspondence to join in this new "united front" in the cigar makers' ranks. In July, 1864, about twenty unions having agreed to join, the "Cigar Makers' National Union of the United States" became a permanent labor organization.

### Name Changed in 1867

Because of the desire of Canadian local unions to affiliate with the Cigar Makers' National Union of the United States the name was changed in the convention held in Buffalo in 1867. From that day on the union has been known as the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

## Paul Scharrenberg to Aid Los Angeles Unions To Repeal Drastic Law

At its first meeting, A.F.L. Labor's Protective Committee, created for the purpose of directing a city-wide campaign against the present Los Angeles anti-picketing ordinance, it was recommended the Central Labor Council request President William Green to assign Paul Scharrenberg to assist in the drive, says the Los Angeles "Citizen."

It was the consensus of opinion of the committee and officials of the Council that the former secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, now legislative representative for the A.F.L. in Washington, D. C., would be able to render outstanding services in the work of the campaign, as he did in the previous campaigns.

The recommendation was forwarded to President Green with the request he make every effort to arrange for the former secretary's presence in Los Angeles during the united fight against the anti-union ordinance. The committee is pleased the A.F.L. president has promised to make such arrangements.

The committee is laying plans for an aggressive and educational campaign against the ordinance. It is working in close co-operation with the Central Labor Council and unions affiliated with the A.F.L. With the presence of former Secretary Scharrenberg as director of publicity activities for the drive, it is believed the measure will be wiped off the city statute books and the rights of labor unions and their members restored.

## Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank Reports Upward Trade Tendency

From December, 1938, through April this year Twelfth District production, factory pay-rolls and trade from any one month to the next have been practically unchanged, but a slightly declining tendency is evident when the period as a whole is considered.

In May, however, the downward drift in these important indicators of the general business situation was interrupted, and an upturn in activity appears to have taken place in May and in June. Industrial output increased and factory employment and pay-rolls in the three Pacific Coast states expanded more than is customary during May.

Value of sales of department stores continued practically unchanged for the fifth consecutive month, sales of furniture stores increased, and new automobile sales advanced, although a decline has been customary in May of most recent years.

New residential building undertaken in the Twelfth District during April and May was slightly lower than earlier in the year, but activity was still at fairly high levels. Judging from data covering the first twenty-three days of June, value of residential permits increased contra-seasonally in that month, and the adjusted index is tentatively placed at 60 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with 50 in May.

## We Don't Patronize SATURDAY EVENING POST LADIES' HOME JOURNAL COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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## Fight to Popularize Union-Canned Peaches

Appreciation for the response of labor to an appeal for assistance in disposing of a large surplus of California union-canned peaches was voiced last week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

"The response to our appeal, made in the interest of more than sixty thousand American Federation of Labor cannery workers and other crafts directly or indirectly affected by our great canning industry, proves the willingness of members of organized labor to help their brothers and sisters, and labor's power," Vandeleur said.

"To date we have received responses from numerous national and international unions covering the entire United States, pledging their aid, and direct from state, city central bodies or locals in twenty-five of the forty-eight states. In behalf of the workers involved in the industry we extend thanks to all members of labor for any assistance they have given or can give in this worthy cause.

"We still need all the help we can get, however," he added.

Vandeleur said that numerous groups had shown their interest by writing for a list of union-packed brands of California peaches.

"In response to such requests we have said that it was virtually impossible to provide a list of brands," Vandeleur said. "There are close to one hundred canneries covered by our agreements. Many of them pack a score or more of brands for individual wholesale grocery firms in all parts of the country, as well as some nationally advertised brands. The list would therefore be too cumbersome.

"Therefore, it can be said that trade unionists are practically assured of buying union-canned peaches if they buy the California product, and we believe we have more thorough organization in this industry than any other peach area.

"The only firm on our official 'We Don't Patronize' list is the Pacific Grape Products Company of Modesto, whose featured brand of peaches is 'Southern Beauty' California cling peaches, but whose principal product is 'Dainty Mix' fruit salad."

## Dies Committee Hearings to Be Held in San Francisco in Fall

Hearings by the Dies Committee on un-American Activities will begin in San Francisco in August or September, Representative Noah Mason, a member of the committee, said here this week.

The chief subject of investigation will be alleged communistic activities in maritime unions. Committee investigators have been in the field here for several months.

"We are going to expose the whole rotten mess," Mason is said to have declared.

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## CO-OPERATIVE FEDERAL THEATER

Members of the Federal Theater Project at New Orleans, which was abandoned June 30, went co-operative July 1. There are 132 on the project. This number will be reduced at least 50 or 60 per cent and the plays will be given as usual at the St. Charles Theater. It is said that women's clubs will to a degree sponsor the new venture.

## BAKERY WORKERS WIN

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of Columbus, Georgia, has won a Labor Board decision against the Collins Baking Company. The company is ordered to cease and desist in its fight against the union and to recognize the organization as exclusive bargaining agency. Five men were reinstated to their positions and will receive back pay to January.

## Central Valley Project

Roland Watson, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council last week and reported on conditions on the Central Valley Project at Redding, Calif., and stated that all companies were signed up 100 per cent with the American Federation of Labor. He also stated that he was going to look after the interests of the American Federation of Labor at the Friant Dam Project.

## Old-Time Printer on Visit to Exposition

Benjamin Franklin Waite, who was chosen to enact the role of an old-time printer-editor of the gold-rush days of California in connection with the Sacramento Golden Empire Exposition, was an honored guest at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island Saturday and Sunday, July 1 and 2.

Waite, who is in his 95th year, is a member of Binghamton (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 232. He is the oldest living working member of the International Typographical Union.

Accompanied by the president of Sacramento Typographical Union, Herbert Hill, and C. R. Switzer, president of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, Waite arrived in San Francisco Friday, June 30. His presence here was in connection with the Pacific Slope Conference of Typographical Unions. Waite attended the huge get-together dinner of printers on the Gateway Saturday evening, July 1, when he was signally honored by his fellow craftsmen, their families and friends.

## Jersey City Celebrates Its "Return to U. S."

Jersey City is back in the United States. The American Civil Liberties Union celebrated that event with a mass meeting in Journal Square in that city, from which Mayor Hague has been driving advocates of free speech for years.

Nearly every speaker gave credit to the United States Supreme Court. The Civil Liberties Union had secured from a lower federal court an injunction forbidding Hague to arrest or deport people who said things he didn't like. Hague carried it to the Supreme Court, which turned him down by 5 to 2; the two newest justices not having heard the arguments, and Justices Butler and McReynolds dissenting.

Clergy—Protestants, Catholics and Jews—all took part in the celebration. Norman Thomas, former socialist candidate for President, who was deported from Jersey City a year ago, was the leading speaker. Arthur G. Hayes, chief counsel for the A.C.L.U., had his say; and so did the editor of a Catholic labor paper, two Protestant clergymen, a Jewish rabbi, a newspaper columnist, and so on.

"This is a victory meeting," said Thomas, "but, contrary to an idea which has found expression in the press, the purpose of this meeting is not to gloat over the way the Supreme Court has turned the tables in Jersey City. . . . This meeting is a general mass meeting in behalf of civil liberty. It is to glorify the right to discuss public questions."

"I am not sure we have been wholly fair to Mayor Hague," said Hayes. "Many have assumed that his career as a tyrant has been due to viciousness. They have failed to credit him with his ignorance—ignorance of history, ignorance of what America stands for, ignorance of what freedom means, ignorance of the purpose and meaning of the Constitution."

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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

## Compulsory Health Insurance

The Ontario, Canada, Medical Association has endorsed the report of a special committee advocating health insurance on a national scale.

That the action of the Medical Association was not made hastily is revealed by the fact that the special committee has been studying the question for seven years.

In presenting its report to the association the committee defined compulsory health insurance as provision by legislation of "an adequate medical service for those persons who cannot be expected to provide it for themselves."

The committee found "there is a very evident need for the provision of a more adequate medical service for the low-wage income groups of the population; and this need is more acute in relation to domiciliary care than it is for hospitalized patients."

"Removal of the economic barrier between doctor and patient should encourage earlier consultation and so permit many diseases to be detected in the incipient stages, with consequent benefit to the patient."

"Voluntary plans for health insurance should be encouraged for those persons immediately above the income level of those compulsorily insured."

"We believe that, granting the need for a more adequate distribution of medical services among the low-income group, this need can best be satisfied by contributory health insurance on a compulsory basis."

In commenting on the action of the Medical Association the "Canadian Congress Journal" said: "This is decidedly a progressive step and brings closer the day when Canada will establish national health insurance, something advocated for many, many years by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

## The State and Living Standards

In the United States, as in other countries, the inability of millions of people in the lower income groups to purchase decent living standards with their earnings has led to a large degree of intervention by the government in the interest of more adequate wages decreed by statute law.

This irrepressible development is mentioned by J. G. Winant, director of the International Labor Office, in his report for 1939.

"Of recent years," he said, "the state has been called upon to an ever-increasing extent to assume responsibility for the basic well-being of the people."

"The increasing productivity of industry has made possible a great advance in material well-being. But if this advance is to be fully realized a corresponding development in social organization is essential."

"The maintenance and improvement of the

standard of life is a problem which the citizen and the state have henceforward to work out in partnership."

In the United States the federal government has taken practical steps in the partnership with its citizens, mentioned by Winant, toward improving the living standards of the masses in the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The National Labor Relations Act—recognizing "the inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association," the result of which inequality is depressed wage rates and lowered purchasing power of wage earners—establishes by statute the policy of protecting the right of the workers to organize in unions of their own choosing and of encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining.

The Fair Labor Standards Act establishes by federal statute minimum wage rates below which employers cannot force wages and maximum hours above which employers cannot work their employees. By means of these two measures the wages, work conditions, and consequently the living standards, of large numbers of the masses of the American people have been raised and will continue to be raised.

## Jobs Slaughtered by Machinery

Concrete and indisputable evidence of the terrific slaughter of the right to work brought by the installation of labor-displacing machinery in the textile industry was given by William A. Moorhead of the Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C., in his testimony before Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, supporting the recommendation of the Textile Industry Committee for the establishment of a 32½ cents an hour minimum wage schedule for the cotton, silk, rayon and linen branches of the industry in place of the present blanket minimum of 25 cents per hour.

Breaking completely with the hitherto united front of Southern manufacturers in opposition to the proposed minimum, Mr. Moorhead emphasized the impossibility of having 48 uniform wage laws in 48 states and declared that the federal government is a proper referee for wage rates.

In answer to the objection that the 32½ cent rate would operate against the weak marginal mills, Mr. Moorhead said "they had better roll up their sleeves and go to work." In this connection he emphasized the advantages, from the employers' position, of the "technological displacement of labor by the machine," which he declared would continue unaffected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Holding that "efficient management is on the lookout for efficient means of running business," he gave the following specific information regarding the displacement of labor by machinery in his own mills:

"In the matter of machines, during the 32 years I have been in the textile business in Goldville, there has been introduced one machine manned by two boys. This machine does the work of what normally took forty girls to do. We have two of these machines running two shifts. There are eight boys who have displaced approximately 200 girls."

"In addition to that, we have a battery of five automatic spools, two girls to the shift, two shifts. Those girls are doing the work of approximately 200 girls. That goes all the way down from the manufacturing plant in a more or less degree."

"I just mention this—that my philosophy on this wage and hour business is that we are on a perfectly sound principle to be having a central control of this question."

## Permanent Production Planning

The uncontrolled competitive system of production for profit, where each manufacturing concern is a free unit to produce as much goods as the management sees fit, is breaking down in a number of industries.

Just now the breakdown has hit the cotton goods industry. The goods already manufactured are much in excess of consumer demands, with the resulting tendency of price cutting, which inevitably reduces profits, without which capitalist industry cannot long function.

Confronted with this emergency, there is a concerted effort among those who control cotton mills to reach an agreement by which the output of the industry will be drastically curtailed.

John A. Law, president of Saxon and Chesnee Cotton Mills, expressed the views of the leaders of the industry in an interview with the representatives of the New York "Journal of Commerce" at Spartanburg, S. C.

"Realizing the absolute necessity for balancing production with consumption," Law said, "it is the intention of Saxon Mills to co-operate, both at their Saxon and Chesnee plants, in the plan recommended by the committee, of which J. E. Sirrine is chairman, and to put into effect, as soon as the delivery of outstanding orders will permit, a 25 per cent reduced schedule of operation."

"My feeling is that the important phase of this whole movement is, or at least should be, the setting up of a plan of permanent production adjustment to market demand, just as is done in the automobile, steel and other large industries, as in the long run this will insure more permanent employment for operatives, and, in my judgment, is necessary to the continued existence of the industry, as losses taken in recent years by the mills are, if continued, bound to bring disaster."

Of course this 25 per cent curtailment of production means a curtailment of hours and earnings for cotton mills employees. Therefore, while the slash in output is to be applied by the mill owners to protect their profits, it automatically results in lowered living standards for the operatives and their dependents.

Under a just economic system, operated in the social interest, the earnings of the mill workers, and consequently the living standards of the mill workers and their families, would be of primary importance. If there is to be a planned system of production for the cotton industry, consideration should undoubtedly be given to reasonable living standards for those who do the useful work and output adjusted to consumers' requirements without slashing either the wages or earnings of the workers, with reasonable profits for the owners proceeding from this arrangement.

The Board of Common Pleas judges of the State of Pennsylvania have voted by a majority to reappoint the eight members of the Board of Prison Inspectors who were officially responsible for roasting to death four convicts in Holmesburg Prison last August.

Heywood Broun, newspaper columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1940, he declared recently.

John T. Flynn told a bunch of new graduates that it is "a poisonous tendency . . . to exalt small men to the stature of heroes and giants." It happens in every age, and you judge those inflated heroes by the speed at which they sink.

Why talk of relief as a "temporary affair" when one-third of the households on relief in New York City have no member who can take a job?



## Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

We understand that the followers of Father Divine, the kingpin evangelist of Harlem, customarily greet each other with the expression, "Peace! Peace! It's wonderful."

That goes for us, too. Yes, indeed, peace is wonderful—that is, if only we knew how to get it.

Just to keep the record straight, let us explain that we're not talking about peace in Europe, or peace in Asia, or peace in any other troubled sector of the globe, but peace in organized labor in the good old U. S. A.

There seems to be a disposition among some people to disregard the cause of the war, the responsibility for its continuance, or any other relative factor except, "How can it be ended here and now?"

Unfortunately it is impossible to answer that question without exploring at least briefly the causes of the conflict and the reasons why it has not yet been adjusted. Here goes!

The war began in November, 1935, when a small group of labor officials, headed by John L. Lewis, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization with the avowed object of putting into effect policies which had been rejected by a two-thirds vote at the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City only a month before.

### Unprovoked Aggression

Despite repeated warnings, Lewis and his associates promptly started a campaign of unprovoked aggression against American Federation of Labor unions which had not joined their rebellion, very much in the manner of Hitler's and Mussolini's tactics. They raided A.F.L. unions, violated jurisdictional borders, and committed a multitude of additional acts of aggression. In the face of this situation the American Federation of Labor saw the futility of continuing a policy of appeasement and expelled the rebel unions from its ranks. War then spread to all fronts.

First peace overtures came in October, 1937, when the C.I.O. discovered it was licked. Peace conferences began the following month. They progressed to the point where an agreement was reached satisfactory to the negotiating committees representing both sides. It was a fair, honorable and just settlement. It looked as though unity had finally been restored to organized labor. But at the last moment John L. Lewis personally stepped in and vetoed the agreement made by his committee.

That meant war and more vicious war. It continued uninterrupted for more than a year. The flimsy C.I.O. structure started cracking under pressure. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union quit the C.I.O. in disgust. The United Textile Workers' Union deserted Lewis and returned to the A.F.L. The United Automobile Workers of America followed suit.

Then, at the instance of President Roosevelt, new peace conferences were instituted this spring. They continued for some time without much definite progress. In fact, each time it appeared that some progress had been achieved, John L. Lewis immediately nullified the gain.

### Where Are We Now?

The last conference was held on April 4. The next day Lewis telephoned to Vice-President Matthew Woll and said that negotiations would have to be postponed indefinitely because he expected to be tied up with coal strike meetings and hearings on Wagner Act amendments. Lewis promised to notify Woll when the C.I.O. committee would be ready to meet again with the A.F.L.

We are still waiting for word from Lewis. We wonder if it will ever come. In May, Sidney Hillman, the C.I.O. brain-truster, made a speech in

Philadelphia. Said Sid: "I predict we will have peace within a year."

Madam Perkins, curatrix of Washington museum known as the Department of Labor, telegraphed Sid: "I congratulate you on your statesmanlike utterance."

A month later John L. Lewis, brain-buster of the C. I. O., announced at a press conference: "Peace is impossible."

Brothers and sisters of the labor movement, that's where we are hung at the moment. We fervently agree that peace is wonderful, but how can we obtain it when one party to the controversy insists that peace is impossible? In the present circumstances all we can do is to wait and wonder whether Lewis means that peace is impossible for labor or whether it is merely impossible for him personally and for his ambitions.

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

## Argentine Corned Beef

("Christian Science Monitor")

The fuss that's been made of the President's defense of the American navy's purchase of Argentine canned beef turns out to be funny. Everywhere in the cow country President Roosevelt was criticized for daring to suggest that the domestic product was inferior. Yet the cattle states themselves eat Argentine canned beef!

Of course, there's a reason, and you've guessed it; it's the packers. As good beef as you could possibly find is produced on the Western ranges; but the packers don't can that kind of beef; it is too valuable. They use only stringy old cows for canning, say the cow purchasers; and so, when the West has need to eat corned beef, which isn't often, it turns to the Argentine product. Correspondents have found cans of this dreadfully foreign product in stores right in the heart of the cow country.

Presumably, what's good ashore should be equally good afloat. And the imprimatur of the cowhands themselves should be enough for the most discriminating. Presumably the presidential offense lay in "telling the world." In this narrow nationalistic world every country is intent upon persuading the consumer that the best is produced within its own borders instead of laying the basis for the exchange of trade which is the only known route to economic prosperity for all.

## Grace Abbott

(Washington "Daily News")

Death has cut short the brilliantly useful career of Miss Grace Abbott. To call her one of America's greatest women is an inadequate tribute to the effectiveness, vision and courage with which she served the mothers and children of this country.

For fourteen years, under four presidential administrations, she was chief of the United States Children's Bureau. It is literally true that tens of thousands of citizens owe their lives to her fight against infant and maternal mortality. That and her struggles to curb child labor and juvenile delinquency made her internationally famous. She dared President Hoover's displeasure when she battled to preserve the independent Children's Bureau, and thus probably sacrificed an opportunity to become secretary of labor and the first woman cabinet member.

Miss Abbott earned the right to an unusual memorial. The one most fitting—the one she would most have desired—would be ratification of the child labor amendment. She was a leader of that cause for many years, she lived to see the United States Supreme Court declare that the amendment is still vital, and she died in the hope that a few more states would soon ratify it and so make it part of the federal constitution.

We must learn the importance of buying union as well as being union.

## The Silly Season

(L. L. N. S.)

Now cometh the silly season.

The sea serpent is with us again and other improbables of the land, sea and air disport in the columns of the newspapers if not in reality.

This year the sea serpent—good old stand-by of the silly season—is a critter equally at home on sea and land, which made its summer debut on the eastern shore of Maryland, the newspapers reported.

Soon the sea serpent can be expected to rear its hideous head off the New England and other vacation coasts, and the silly season will be in full swing.

For the silly season, as far as the memory of man runs, has been the time of the dull summer months when news is often scarce and the sea serpent, the flying wahoo, the hoop snake, the egg bearing a "W" come to their own.

\* \* \*

The egg with the "W" is due to be reported 'most any day now, along with the other alleged portents of war.

For the letter "W" on an egg—in the silly season—stands for war, though why it might not stand for "work," "waffles," "whiskers" or any other word beginning with "W" is hard to explain.

But in the silly season "W" always means war—no doubt about it. True, the war doesn't always arrive. And that brings us to war in Europe, so often asserted to be right at hand.

\* \* \*

After some weeks of comparative surcease of war hysteria, the newspapers are again beating the drums, which may or may not be due to the onset of the silly season.

The coincidence is interesting, however. War is a marvel to stir the human animal beyond any sea serpent ever imagined and talk of it is sure to boost newspaper circulation. Ideal silly season material, in fact.

Newspapers, though, have been shouting the dangers of war for two years and war has not come at this writing. One "crisis" after another has come but there has been no general conflagration. So the war scare, like the cry of "Wolf!" in Aesop's fable, has lost some of its power to alarm. Which is all to the good, as far as this country is concerned.

We have all we can do at home, without having heart failure over Europe's quarrels.

\* \* \*

Renewed war talk may or may not be the result of the silly season. But charges that the American Federation of Labor is trying to destroy the federal relief policy and to wreck the National Labor Relations Act are certainly due to the silly season. Otherwise how could they get notice in the newspapers?

Foes of the Federation are making all sorts of silly charges, and the newspapers, some of them, anyway, have been giving the charges space entirely out of relation to their importance. Evidently they think the charges make good reading at this time of the year.

In that they are mistaken. The vaporings of the A.F.L. foes, from the highest C.I.O. mogul to that of the most bigoted of the Stalinist gang, have long been discounted in the eyes of the public. They are taken with many grains of salt and are regarded as much in the same category as stories of the sea serpent and other marvels of the silly season.

As a matter of fact, they are far from being in the same category, as most silly season yarns have the merit of being entertaining, while current charges against the A.F.L. bring only yawns.

Japan may be subbing for Hitler and Mussolini; but there's no doubt but she will come as near to annexing China as she can.—Ex.



## Green Objects to Cut In Levy on Payrolls

Strong opposition to slashing the 3 per cent payroll tax levied on employers by the Social Security Act to provide compensation for jobless working men and women was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the amendments to the act passed by the House of Representatives.

"The American Federation of Labor cannot express too emphatically its opposition to any reduction in the federal 3 per cent tax for unemployment compensation," Green said.

"When the Social Security Act was passed the 3 per cent rate was considered the smallest amount consistent with the establishment of any security against the risks of unemployment. It was recognized that the benefit scale which states could establish if they enacted laws based on 2.7 per cent rates, giving their employers the advantage of the full credit offset, would be less than satisfactory. The experience to date certainly justifies no reduction in those rates.

"Benefit payments in every state have been far below adequate standards. In many jurisdictions in which reserves would have justified benefit increases the expected liberalization has not materialized, or has been so meager and grudgingly granted as to shame the term 'social security.' Instead, on every side, we see employers' associations trying to hack away the basis of benefits—the tax rate."

### "STRAW VOTES"

Representative Walter M. Pierce has introduced into Congress a bill to bar from the mails so-called "straw votes." The bill would prohibit sending ballots or other materials for use in taking straw votes by mail.

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## History of Labor in San Francisco

By RUSSELL QUINN

### 1.— Early Beginnings

In 1848 gold was found in the hills of California and thousands of workers from the depressed areas of the East rushed to the Golden State. A few became fabulously rich, and the rest—the great majority—were left stranded with thousands of miles of mountains and desert between them and home. They were forced to turn to anything at hand to make a living. In the half century between the discovery of gold in California to the discovery of gold in the Yukon San Francisco produced a hardy, self-reliant worker—a veteran of a hundred battles who, no matter how hard or how often he was knocked down, could always arise to triumph.

Isolated as he was on the western rim of the continent for most of this period, and faced with peculiar circumstances, he had to fight his own battles and perfect his own technique. It was not until the twentieth century that he could count on the help and support of his brothers in other parts of the country in the battle he was fighting. He was adept at in-fighting, but he also perfected methods that were later used by his brothers in other parts of the country. He was original and courageous. He had to be to survive. And after more than a half a century of bitter defeats he was rewarded by forcing two mighty up-surges of progressivism in the twentieth century that finally placed California among the more enlightened states of the Union.

A few years after the gold rush saw the California hills washed clean of the elusive ore, and the wealth it produced concentrated in the hands of a few. Back from the hills came hundreds and thousands of disillusioned gold-seekers, broke and hungry. They poured into San Francisco looking for any kind of work that would keep them alive. Most of the gold had gone east to enrich the bankers of the Atlantic seaboard. And much of what was left was going into the building of great mansions on Nob Hill for the cankerous pleasures of the newly-rich. For a few years San Francisco had gone on a terrific spree, but the cold, gray dawn came quick enough.

It had expanded from a sleepy Spanish village to a hustling American metropolis overnight on the cry, "There's gold in California," and when the cry died out the city was as a house without a foundation. It had no industries and no commerce. The wealth that rolled down from the hills was not invested in San Francisco, but shipped or

taken back East. Men had come to seek a fortune in California, not to live here. But thousands had not found their fortune and could not get home. It was a dreary time. There was a constant ebb and flow of hungry, disillusioned men in and out of the city. After a hand-to-mouth existence in the winter they would, in desperation, swarm out into the hills again in early spring, only to return to the city empty-handed in the late fall. Gradually it dawned on some that California offered other opportunities for a good living besides the gold fields. Some acquired small farms. Some established small industries. The erstwhile shoemaker turned again to making shoes, the printer to printing, the carpenter to carpentry, the farmer to farming. Slowly and painfully San Francisco began to build its foundation.

(Continued Next Week)

## Low Rent Housing Bill Signed by Gov. Lehman

Governor Lehman has signed four bills starting New York State on a \$150,000,000 low-rent housing and slum clearance program. The measures authorize the state to lend municipalities or authorities not exceeding \$150,000,000, of which not more than \$50,000,000 may be actually loaned during the next fiscal year. The state is also authorized to subsidize housing projects for not to exceed \$1,000,000 a year, of which not more than \$250,000 may be expended during the coming fiscal year.

In announcing his signature to the legislation Governor Lehman said the purchase of building materials and the employment of thousands of workers on the housing projects would give a new stimulus to business.

### STABLE AGRICULTURE URGED

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told University of Iowa students at Iowa City that a stable agriculture is the only remedy for a lost physical frontier. "Unemployed or dispossessed Americans, continuing the westward march of their ancestors, have hit the Pacific Ocean and bounced back," he said. "Here and there they are finding little scraps of land to be developed, but it is not enough."

### BIG SUM PAID NEW YORK JOBLESS

The Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, announced that unemployment compensation benefits amounting to \$7,533,687 were paid out by means of 541,539 individual checks to the jobless in New York State during the month of May. The April total was \$4,497,720 paid in 229,381 individual checks.

## Bus Line Hearing

Hearing on Pacific Greyhound Lines' refusal to recognize the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as representative of some 600 bus drivers closed this week before the Labor Board and was taken under submission. The hearing was before Trial Examiner J. J. Fitzpatrick.

The brotherhood was certified as collective bargaining agency for the bus drivers in March by the Labor Board, following an election in January. Refusal of the company to recognize the brotherhood was based on a previous contract with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, A.F.L.

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## Lewis Is Bar to Peace In Labor Movement, Matthew Woll Declares

The position of the American Federation of Labor in the negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations for settling the controversy between the two groups, which were declared ended on June 14 by John L. Lewis, C.I.O. president, in a statement issued in Washington, D. C., was set forth by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the A.F.L., committee appointed to confer with the C.I.O. committee. The other members of the A.F.L. committee are Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America.

Mr. Woll laid the blame for failure of the peace negotiations squarely on Mr. Lewis and pointedly declared that "this is the second time he has deliberately wrecked efforts to restore peace in the family of labor." He asserted that "peace and unity in the labor movement remains the issue," but that the arrogant position of Lewis has made this objective impossible.

### Woll's Statement

Mr. Woll's statement was as follows:

"The statement issued by Mr. Lewis, ostensibly in the name of the executive board of the C.I.O., blasting all hope of peace and unity in the labor movement, came as a shock to all who had hoped that the negotiations initiated by President Roosevelt would lead to a positive conclusion.

"Mr. Lewis's statement, marking an abrupt termination of the negotiations, was discourteous to the President in that the chief executive had requested the representatives of both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. under no circumstances to terminate negotiations without first consulting him. Mr. Lewis's action is, however, in keeping with his conduct in this situation on previous occasions.

### Negotiations Had Not Collapsed

"Negotiations between our committees had not collapsed. At the request of President Lewis, addressed to me during his recent bituminous negotiations, when he was pressed for time in the emergency then confronting the United Mine Workers, it was unanimously agreed to recess our negotiations until such time as Mr. Lewis was ready to resume the discussion. We had every reason to believe that the negotiations would be resumed. Mr. Lewis has now seen fit to terminate them without cause.

### Lewis's Peace-Wrecking Record

"This is the second time he has deliberately wrecked efforts to restore peace in the family of labor. The first occasion was in December, 1937, when committees representing the A.F.L. and C.I.O. had reached a unanimous agreement, which was vetoed at the last moment by Mr. Lewis. At that time, too, efforts were made to becloud the issue and misrepresent the agreement that had been reached. Nevertheless, subsequent events had

demonstrated that an agreement had actually been reached.

"Mr. Lewis now repeats his performance of December, 1937. In blasting the present negotiations he has swept aside the issues upon which the C.I.O. has supposedly been waging its battle with the A.F.L. and reveals that these issues were widely fictitious.

"Concealing the very substantial concessions made by our committees on questions of jurisdiction and so-called craft versus industrial unionism, and other problems raised during the discussions of the past three years and more, Mr. Lewis now falls back upon statements that have no basis in fact and upon irrelevancies.

"He seeks again to sow confusion by attacking the leaders of the A.F.L. who enjoy the confidence of the millions of its members.

### Lewis's Rule-or-Ruin Policy

"As to who is pursuing a rule-or-ruin policy, it is only too clear from Mr. Lewis's conduct. Mr. Lewis now says that it is to be a 'fight to a finish.' This certainly will be a grievous disappointment to the millions of workers in both A.F.L. and C.I.O. who have been hoping and praying for peace. It will certainly be a disappointment to the general public of progressive and socially-minded citizens.

"Mr. Lewis now says that peace is 'secondary' to him, that the primary purpose of the C.I.O. is the organization of the unorganized and the building of what he terms a progressive labor movement. Without arguing about the definition of 'progressive,' it may be asked how the interests of the labor movement can possibly be conserved and promoted without peace and unity.

"Peace and unity in the labor movement remains the issue. The workers in the American Federation of Labor will now see more clearly than ever who has made attainment of this objective impossible. The workers in the C.I.O. will now, likewise, perceive the truth, and unable to obtain peace and unity through the C.I.O., will turn to the American Federation of Labor, under whose roof they will find what they want."

## Working Wives Upheld

Foes of "working wives" launched a drive to change the Massachusetts state constitution this week after the Massachusetts Supreme Court termed unconstitutional and "discriminatory" proposed legislation to bar married women from state jobs.

In a 5 to 2 opinion the court sounded the death knell of several pending bills designed to restrict the employment of married women in public service and to prohibit husbands and wives from working for the state at the same time.

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## Elimination of 'Dole' Predicted by Anderson

Elimination of the direct dole system of handling unemployment relief was forecast by State Relief Administrator H. Dewey Anderson when the Legislature, just prior to adjournment, approved a \$35,525,000 appropriation.

Dr. Anderson declared that if the dole system of past administrations were continued unchanged during the next two years it would cost \$110,000,000 to feed, clothe and house the destitute unemployed.

"The amount voted," Dr. Anderson said, referring to the \$35,000,000 appropriation, "means a special session at the turn of the year, at which time additional funds will be necessary.

"In the meantime the report of the governor's Commission on Re-employment, commonly known as the Richards committee, will be submitted to Governor Olson, and we will have the benefit of its recommendations in mapping future plans.

"Those plans contemplate elimination of the dole system."

## I. L. W. U. Arbitration

The arbitration hearing of conditions in San Francisco's distributing industry has adjourned after the union presented part of its case on hours, vacations and wages.

Involved are 2036 members of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Local 1-6, and the 123 members of the Association of San Francisco Distributors. The arbitration is an outgrowth of the warehouse tie-up which ended in mediation last October.

## The President's Visit

President Roosevelt, when asked at the White House concerning his proposed visit to the West Coast, told reporters he would start the trip four days after Congress adjourns, leaving reporters as much in the dark as ever.

After tossing off his comment with a quick grin, the President told his questioners, "thus they knew all about the subject," according to the Associated Press.

The trip to the World's Fair and Alaska has been deferred several times because of Congress' extended session.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President San Francisco Typographical Union

The two-day session of the Pacific Coast Joint Conference of Typographical Unions, held on Treasure Island, came off as per schedule Saturday and Sunday, July 1 and 2. Saturday was taken up with a get-together and speeches of welcome, the appointment of committees being the only formal business transacted. The rest of the afternoon and evening renewal of acquaintances and meeting of delegates and visitors from different parts of the West was in order.

The International Typographical Union was represented at the gathering by President C. M. Baker, Auditor Charles E. Tracy and Representatives M. A. Hamilton and Carl Jensen.

The conference was addressed by Governor Olson and Lieutenant Governor Patterson, who gave detailed accounts of the many obstacles placed in their path during the legislative session just ended in their attempt to put into the laws the platform of the people who had elected them. Their oft-stated favorable attitude toward organized labor was reiterated by both.

L. A. Ireland of the Employing Printers' Association favored the conference with his presence, and, as usual, gave an interesting talk on the harmony that should and does exist between the printers and his association.

Claude Moore, representing Fort Worth, told of the I.T.U. convention to be held next month in his city, and extended a hearty welcome to all to attend.

President C. M. Baker spoke briefly in the afternoon, and was the dinner speaker at the banquet which was held at Happy Valley Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, at which time he gave a general outline of the affairs of the union from an international point of view, and those who heard him went away with information and facts which could not have been obtained elsewhere. Because of the fact Claude was at home, he extended himself. Not only were we permitted to enjoy his splendid address, but in resonant tones, and with a lilt to his voice, he sang "I Love You, California." His speech in great part was devoted to the new Unit VI of the I.T.U. Lessons, an autographed copy of which he presented to the president of No. 21, and we will keep and treasure this book.

No. 21 wishes at this time to thank those of the Bay area who assisted in receiving the delegates

and visitors, and especially do we wish to let the Women's Auxiliary members know of our appreciation for their assistance rendered in making the conference a success.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., acting as master of ceremonies, conducted the entertainment and arrangement features in a manner that can not be criticized, and to his tireless attention to detail can be credited much of the smoothness with which the conference was run.

Sunday was devoted to a business session of the joint conference and reports of delegates from the different locals represented in the northern and southern conferences.

Long Beach asked to be considered by the board of directors when a meeting place for next year's joint conference is decided upon, and a welcome was extended by the delegates from that city.

There is no doubt now about this being an annual affair which year by year will take in additional territory until every Typographical Union in the West is represented. Make up your mind now to boost for just that, and it matters not where the next session is held—we will be there.

Jack Wright, field representative of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, a member of San Diego Union, and with offices in Los Angeles, was a visitor over the week-end.

President Dalton, Vice-President Gilmore, Secretary Clemens and Assistant Secretary Lotz of Los Angeles No. 174 were San Francisco visitors this week in attendance at the Conference.

President Baker intends leaving tomorrow evening. He has been in session with the union's representatives on the arbitration board this week in an effort to expedite our negotiations, which next Thursday, July 13, will have been carried on for one year.

### Golf News—By J. W. C.

The next tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco has been set for the 27th of August, 1939, at the Crystal Springs Golf Club. This date is an important one for every golfer of the association, as just one short year ago the first tournament of the members of San Francisco Typographical Union was held, and this coming tournament will mark the first anniversary.

The association officers have planned something more than just a tournament to mark this event, and have made arrangements for a dinner to be held at the conclusion of the tournament. Crystal Springs has a huge banquet hall on the second floor of the clubhouse and the association has reserved this banquet hall for the dinner.

Dinner will be served at the conclusion of the tournament, and the management has promised a fine feed to all those in attendance. Announcements will be out shortly to every chapel in town,

and all members of the association should consider themselves as a committee of one to help publicize this event, and to spread the news around to all golfers.

There is ample room on the second floor for those members who wish to do a little dancing after dinner, and music of some kind will be provided for the event. Wives, please take notice. As the above date is a good seven weeks off no member can have the excuse that he didn't know about it, and publicity of all sorts will be forthcoming to acquaint every member with this anniversary party.

So, members, reserve the date now! Make your plans to be in attendance and to bring the members of your family. The price for the dinner is nominal and it will be well worth the money. Plan to be present on the 27th.

Also of importance to members of the association is the forming of a new classification of golfers that will be in effect at the next tournament. Due to the rapid growth of the association it will be necessary to reclassify all the members, and from week to week in this column the classes of the golfers will be published, beginning with the new classification, the championship class, and continuing down Class A, Class B and Class C. All members of the association who have participated in the tournaments will find their new rating in this column, so watch the Labor Clarion for your classification and more golf news. Be present on the 27th.

## Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By Mrs. Myrtle L. Sadler

Now that the work of organizing has been completed, and the charter presented, the Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21 will proceed to carry out its aims and purposes.

The object of the auxiliary is to create a closer and more fraternal feeling between the families of members of the I.T.U. and to instill the principles of trade unionism in the women relatives of the members, and to promote sociability.

Our international organization, which was founded thirty-seven years ago, has provided a death benefit and a considerable sum of money has been set aside and is being added to for the purpose of eventually establishing a home for its aged members who are ill or unable to provide for their own maintenance.

We believe that if all ladies eligible to membership knew of the wonderful work this organization is doing they would gladly join with us. The initiation fee and dues are nominal, and we cordially invite the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, granddaughters and widows of members of the International Typographical Union and women members of the I.T.U.; also the wives, mothers and sisters of registered apprentices, to get in touch with our secretary, Mrs. Louise A. Abbott, 859 Castro street, telephone Atwater 1767, or any member of the auxiliary, who will give all information necessary. We need you! Don't delay! We extend an invitation to the ladies of San Francisco members of the typographical union who are members of nearby auxiliaries to transfer their membership here.

The local auxiliary wishes to thank Mrs. J. M. Speegle and Mrs. P. M. Thomas, wives of San Francisco printers, formerly of Oakland Auxiliary, who transferred their membership here, for the assistance rendered us during our formative period.

On July 11 the executive committee will meet at the home of Mrs. Nora J. Swenson, 345 Leavenworth street, at which time a permanent meeting place will be selected and other business of importance will be transacted.

Our next regular meeting will be held July 18 and all members will be notified through this column in the Labor Clarion. Watch for it. Until then, remember our slogan: Spend union-earned money for union label products and union services.

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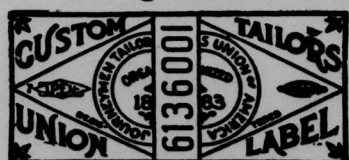
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## Fratricidal Struggle Inaugurated by Guild

The following circular letter has been addressed to unions, labor newspapers and others by the "Council of 'Evening American' and 'Herald and Examiner' A.F.L. Union Employees" of Chicago, with a request for publicity:

"We inclose copies of the two papers issued by the A.F.L. employees on the 'American' and 'Herald and Examiner.'

"The whole-hearted support Chicago and other A.F.L. unions are giving us is in strong contrast to the fake claims of the C.I.O. Newspaper Guild, which actually started this fight in an attempt to take over all A.F.L. craft unions on newspapers, as the first step in raiding all A.F.L. unions. N.L.R.B. records of newspaper hearings are filled with such avowals on the part of C.I.O. men.

"Actually the C.I.O. Guild strike consists of some seventy malcontents, avowing they will do the thinking for 3100 workers, including 2300 A.F.L. members, or none will work. At the peak, the walkout took out only 379 out of a possible 1300, and 161 returned to work in a few days when they learned how they had been duped.

"We ask your support in our fight for several reasons.

"First—This is the C.I.O.'s test case to see if they can split and wreck A.F.L. unions.

"Second—Should the C.I.O. succeed in wrecking these newspapers 3100 jobs will vanish. The other papers will not need or hire more than a handful of the workers. The advertising and circulation income which pay our wages just will be lost to the trades involved.

"Third—The C.I.O. is using this walkout as an excuse to attack and damage other newspapers, on some of which the C.I.O. Guild has contracts for its members. Such acts actually harm the entire labor movement, since they cause not only newspaper publishers but all other employers to shy away from contractual dealings, fearing that similar scorning of contracts will result. At the same time they cause unorganized workers to fear their livelihood would be imperiled by union membership when such is actually contrary to the facts.

"Urge your members to actively support us in our fight to protect the A.F.L. and the labor movement from irresponsible sabotage. Advise them that the C.I.O. will use every false issue to stampede them. Here in Chicago they have sought to create a race riot, a Catholic war and an anti-Semitism issue. And yet our staffs include over 200 negroes, 1000 Catholics and almost 300 Jewish workers, virtually all A.F.L. members.

"Fraternalty yours,

"DON DE MICHAELS,

"Chairman Council of 'Evening American' and 'Herald and Examiner' A.F.L. Union Employees."

A list of 3000 signatures of A.F.L. union workers employed on the two newspapers is printed in the "Labor Herald," published by the employees, comprising members of the following unions:

Newspaper Commercial Associates, Chicago Editorial Association, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc., Chicago Typographical Union, Chicago Web Pressmen's Union, Chicago Mailers' Union, International Association of Machinists' Lodge, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Paper Handlers' Union, Chicago Photo-Engravers' Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago Stereotypers' Union, and Elevator Starters' Union.

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3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

## Postal Employees

The Postal Central Council of Alameda County, under date of June 27, has addressed the following circular letter to all members of organized labor:

"The National Organizations of Affiliated Postal Employees have succeeded in having H. R. 5479, providing for substitute relief, passed by the House of Representatives, and now, after a long and anxious wait, the Senate Post Office Committee has reported favorably. The following is a copy of a telegram received this afternoon from Washington, D. C.:

"Senate committee reported favorably on H. R. 5479, together with amendments providing that probationary period must be served and not more than fifteen days' vacation be granted and ten days' sick leave credited for any one fiscal year.

"(Signed) WILLIAM I. HORNER."

"This bill provides that substitute postal employees receive vacation and sick leave on the same basis of time worked as regular employees, and we feel that this is only just and fair. Substitutes are required to be able to fill the place of any regular employee off duty, and frequently work long hours over long periods of time. There is only one way that postal employees can hope for change in their working conditions, and that is through legislation. May we ask that you communicate with Senators Sheridan Downey and Hiram Johnson urging that they work for early enactment of H. R. 5479? This bill has the indorsement of the Alameda County Central Labor Council. Thanking you for your aid and we would appreciate a copy of any letters or telegrams you may send."

## "Bloody Thursday"

In memory of the two men who were killed in the "Bloody Thursday" tragedy of 1934 during the maritime strike, an estimated 20,000 men marched up Market street on Wednesday last to the Civic Center. They were members of the waterfront unions and sympathizers.

Work on the waterfront stopped at midnight Tuesday and was resumed at midnight Wednesday.

The procession started from the Ferry building at 10 a.m., and the only vehicles were a truck bearing flowers and machines carrying union officials and Mrs. Julia Bordoies, widow of Nickolas Bordoies, one of the victims. Later they visited the grave at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park and the grave of Howard Sperry at the Presidio.

Services at the Civic Center were under the direction of Henry Schmidt, district chairman of the Maritime Federation. Rev. Don Chase, Germaine Bulke, longshore president, and Charles Pilgrim, representing the Cooks' Union, and a representative of the Sailors' Union spoke.

Similar observances of the anniversary also were held at Seattle, Los Angeles and other Pacific ports.

Your batting average in the Union Label League must be 1000 per cent!

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats



Emblem of Teamsters  
Chauffeurs, Stablenmen  
and Helpers of America

SAN FRANCISCO  
JOINT COUNCIL  
OF  
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin

Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan

Office, 306 Labor Temple

Tel. UNDERhill 1127

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Judging from reports of the Mailer scribe in "Printing Trades Union News," the New York Mailers' Union is no longer a one-party union. He says:

"The foremen group of Mailers' Union No. 6 is trying desperately to repair 'broken bridges.' It is whispered in chapels that the ex-President Gallagher clan is forming a 'new' party in an effort to gain control of the membership. It is said the Anderson boys (Charlie and Rand) have been cast adrift. The Gallagher crowd took a page from the Progressives' book—'no foreman shall be an officer.' In one chapel of the foremen group two of the foremen group were perusing the returns of the past election. One said to the other, 'These Progressives have made a steady gain in the past two years' . . . they know the time is not far off when the executive board will be elected—not appointed. From now on it's going to be a Mailers' Union, by the mailers and for the mailers—not the Anderson brothers nor the Gallagher clan. At last union meeting President Anderson refused to have the clock set back an hour. Maybe he was afraid we might come to the report of the secretary-treasurer. This report has not been read since Anderson took office. The chairman of the 'Wall Street Journal' chapel admitted he did not know what became of a written protest of a member of the union. This protest was on the vote of the 'Wall Street Journal' chapel, because a member of the Mail Deliverers' Union delivered the ballots to Business Agent O'Hara on the street. O'Hara in turn brought them up to the election board. In disputes arising between foremen and a member the officers of the union would advise, 'Don't prefer charges; just file a complaint.' But members have been awakened to the fact that a complaint could not be appealed, while charges could, in the event that you lose."

The rising tide of dissatisfaction among the working members of Mailers' Union No. 6 and repressed unrest through foremen control must break its chains sooner or later, saving the membership from the selfish activity of foremen and M.T.D.U. officers.

## HONORED FOR SEVENTH TIME

A referendum election of the Washington State Federation of Labor has returned James A. Taylor as president for the seventh consecutive term. A heavy vote was recorded in most of the unions. All of the eight vice-presidents were re-elected also. The state convention will meet July 10 at Centralia.

Girl crab meat pickers at New Orleans struck for an increase of 1 cent a pound—5 cents—at the Lakeside Fishery.

W. GODEAU  
President

W. M. RINGEN  
Vice-President

JULIUS S.  
**Godeau**  
INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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## LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100%  
Union Product



Only printing Label Recognized by the  
American Federation of Labor



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MARKET 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 30, 1939

Called to order at 8:20 by Vice-President Palacios.

**Roll Call**—All present except President Shelley, who was excused; Delegate D. P. Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Carpenters 483, Paul J. Clifford and Lewis Stone; Brewery Workers 7, Henry Jenichen vice George Lorenz; Construction and General Laborers 261, Mike Ryan and Ernie Schweida; Municipal Park Employees 311, Lester Patterson and Elvin Connolly. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Communication from Billings Defense Committee stating that the next meeting of the committee will be held at the Labor Temple on Monday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock. Central Labor Council of Santa Rosa, informing Council that the Eight-Ball Tavern, in Cotati, the Empire Tavern and Nickolls' Hotel, in Guerneville, are unfair to the Bartenders and Culinary Workers and are on their Central Labor Council's unfair list.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—Building Service Employees 14, requesting strike sanction against the apartment houses located at the fol-

lowing addresses: 897 California street, 850 Powell street, 972 Bush street, 1999 Broadway, 101 Cervantes avenue, and 1750 Pacific avenue, San Francisco; also requesting strike sanction against David Blaine of the E. J. Realty Company for those buildings operated in this city and for violating their agreement with their organization; also inclosing a copy of a letter sent to the tenants at 1100 Union street, where they are having a dispute. Venetian Blind Workers' Union 2565, requesting strike sanction against the following firms: D. N. & E. Walter Company, Western and A. J. Ruhlman Company. Retail Delivery Drivers 278, inclosing two copies of truck owners' working agreement, and requesting Council's indorsement of same.

Other communications: American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of Joint Resolution 265, relative to labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution and other industries. Moved that the resolution be indorsed; carried. Postal Central Council of Alameda County, requesting the indorsement of H. R. 5479, which gives relief to substitute postal employees. Moved that the resolution be indorsed and that copies be sent to United States Senators Johnson and Downey.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the Machinists' Union, Lodge 68, requesting the placing of the Bowie Switch Company on the unfair list, it was taken up and it was agreed by all present that a conference be held in the office of the Council at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, June 27, for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. In the matter of the Building Service Employees, Local 14, requesting strike sanction against a number of apartment house owners, the same was laid over, no one appearing for either side. In the matter of the request of the Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, requesting the Council to place on its "We Don't Patronize List" the Avenue Food Shop, Golder's Market and Diller's Market; at the request of the union the Avenue Food Shop and Golder's Market were laid over one week. The union reported that a settlement has been reached with Diller's Market. In the matter of the Building Service Employees, Local 87, in their controversy with the American Building Maintenance Company, 467 O'Farrell street, relative to a violation of their agreement, after an extended discussion this matter was referred to the secretary to bring all parties together for the purpose of effecting a settlement.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Department Store Employees 1100—Reported that they had signed an agreement with Woolworth Company for another year; will picnic at Neptune Grove July 30; are moving to Moose Hall. Culinary Unions—Are negotiating a new agreement; reported discrimination against members over 50 years of age. Machinists 68—Signed an agreement with the American Can Company; have been very successful in signing up over ninety shops in the district; still dealing with Bowie Switch matter. Web Pressmen—Are negotiating new agreement with publishers.

**Special Committee**—Trial committee to hear the charges preferred by Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers against the Building Service Employees' Local 87, reported as follows: "We have investigated the charges made, and herewith report as follows: There seems to be foundation for the charge." Moved that the report be made a special order of business at 9 p. m., Friday, July 7; carried.

**New Business**—Moved to empower the chair to fill vacancies on Constitution and By-Laws Committee; carried.

Moved to place the Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis street, on the "We Don't Patronize List"; carried.

Receipts, \$516.60; expenses, \$352.85.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## State Grange Declares Policy Of Sympathy With Union Labor

The Washington State Grange, meeting at Vancouver, Wash., in a precedent-breaking resolution, has declared its policy to be "one of sympathetic relationship with organized labor."

The resolution added, however, that the Grange is obliged to look with great concern on some of labor's leadership and stated that "if selfishness or greed prevail in labor's leadership the Grange will be forced to fight its own fight and protect farmers and the Grange program whenever they are threatened."

### WAGE-HOUR OFFICE HERE

San Francisco is included in the list of sixteen cities in which regional offices of the Wage-Hour Administration will be established, according to an announcement by Administrator Andrews.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Shumate's Drug Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

**YOU CAN HELP**  
Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these Union Made Brands of Work Clothing

**CANT BUST'EM**



**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**MADE 100% IN SAN FRANCISCO**

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

## SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day

THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage rates on application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Deposits Insurance Association  
Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE



## Union Label Catalog Ready for Distribution

The 1939 Union Label Catalog-Directory is now ready, the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announces. It is the second edition of this union label buyers' guide, issued for the purpose of listing manufacturers who have collective bargaining agreements with A.F.L. unions.

The Union Label Catalog-Directory is issued also with the view of serving all members of labor unions, union label leagues, women's auxiliaries, their families and friends in order that they may inform local merchants and business firms which products bear the union label and those services which are union.

The Catalog-Directory contains the insignia of national and international unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department that designate their products and services by a union label, shop card or service button. The Union Label Catalog-Directory is 25 cents per single copy and in lots of 100 or more 20 cents each.

In announcing the publication of the 1939 Union Label Catalog-Directory, I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, said: "The demand for the right to display the union label on products is growing by leaps and bounds. We are proud of the unusual progress made by our department of the American Federation of Labor. We may find it necessary, from time to time, to issue supplemental lists of unionized industries. The splendid results we are obtaining are chiefly due to the loyal and enthusiastic support of the millions of union label buyers and boosters throughout America."

### FEDERAL TRANSIENT CONTROL

The American Bar Association's committee on labor, employment and social security has recommended re-establishment of the federal transient control program as a solution to health, safety and labor problems created by "an increasingly large floating population." The recommendation was contained in a report the committee filed for consideration at the association's annual convention at San Francisco this month.

### N.L.R.B. Election Order Unfair, Federal Circuit Court Decides

The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati has invalidated a National Labor Relations Board order for an election on the ground that it was unfair.

The election was to be held among the 3000 employees of the Consumers' Power Company of Jackson, Mich., and was to repeat an indecisive hearing last January. It was a pretty evenly matched fight between the American Federation

of Labor and the C.I.O. The Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, C.I.O., got 1160 votes; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A.F.L., got 1072, and 508 workers voted for neither union.

The N.L.R.B. granted another election; but the only choice on the new ballot was between the C.I.O. union and no union at all. The A.F.L. took the case to court, and the court's decision was unanimous.

"The employee was not given full freedom of choice," said the court. "If he voted, he could either ratify or reject the nominee of the board, but if he rejected it he was through. He had no alternative. He could take the representative offered him or none at all—a parallel of Hobson's choice."

### Labor Board to Appeal

N.L.R.B. officials said they are considering an appeal from the Cincinnati Circuit Court ruling invalidating a board election order in the Consumers' Power Company case, Jackson, Mich. Officials said that the impression "gained from the Cincinnati court's order" that the employees were given a choice only between the C.I.O. and no bargaining representative was "entirely erroneous."

## Building Industry Fails To Serve Market

The construction industry has overbuilt for the high income groups and failed to take advantage of the market provided by lower income families, the National Monopoly Committee was told in Washington last week.

Robert L. Davidson, director of housing research for the John B. Pierce Foundation, said that a goal of 525,000 new building units per year sought by the government would be possible "only if the building industry will get into the low-price field."

He testified that 51 per cent of the new houses constructed between 1930-37 were for families with incomes of \$3000 or more per year, although that group comprised only 8 per cent of the income earners in 1935.

On the other hand, only 10 per cent of new dwellings were constructed for persons earning \$1000 or less—a group comprising 36 per cent of the income group.

## Questionnaire Reveals What Youth Problem Is

The eagerness with which youth seeks to find its place in the economic structure is evidenced in the announcement from Sacramento that more than 30,000 young men and women in all parts of the state have returned questionnaires sent out jointly by the State Relief Administration and the adult division of the State Department of Education for the purpose of determining just what the unemployed youth problem is.

The questionnaires were sent to 60,000 youths, and the quick response of 50 per cent of them during the short period is surprising, according to Milton Chernin, director of planning and research, S.R.A., in charge of the survey.

"It discloses, however," said Dr. Chernin, "the necessity of the survey and the eager co-operation of the boys and girls of the so-called 'depression generation' to furnish data which will help us to help them by understanding the current unemployment situation, and in properly evaluating present vocational training programs."

Four other phases of the youth problem study, all of which will be united in a single report, are being carried on simultaneously.

Eighty per cent of the questionnaires sent to principals, guidance directors, counselors and placement officials of secondary schools and junior colleges, both public and private, have been returned. These indicate that an awakening to the needs of a more adequate guidance and placement service is evident, Dr. Chernin declared.

Two universities and two colleges in southern California are sending questionnaires to 10,000 graduates requesting information concerning their employment, higher education, income, relation of present occupation to field aimed at while in college, and attitude toward guidance while in college.

Business and industrial organizations numbering 10,000 and 1500 labor unions are being asked for information regarding the employment of youths. Although these questionnaires were sent only a few days ago they already are being returned in every mail.

It doesn't take a painstaking research to find what's wrong with our economic system—it's our failure to look for the union label.

Get Your Next

SUIT

at

ROOS BROS.

Market at Stockton Street

## YOUR SAVINGS

in this institution are insured up to \$5,000 by an instrumentality of the United States Government. Because of this safety and because of higher earnings and liberal withdrawal privileges UNIONS and their members continue to choose this institution in which to place their reserve funds.

Current 3½% Dividend

Funds Placed Before  
July 10 Earn From July 1



E. W. WILSON, President

SAN FRANCISCO

A. E. ARCHIBALD, Secretary



## Violators of Wage Act Given Stiff Sentences

Six manufacturers of shoes in Massachusetts and one in Georgia have paid \$26,000 in fines after pleading guilty to criminal violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to a report on litigation issued by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

The Ascutney Shoe Corporation of Hudson, Mass., one of the latest to enter a plea of guilty, was fined \$7000 by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in the United States District Court at Boston on June 13, on the first count of a five-count indictment. Sentence on the remaining counts was held in abeyance pending the corporation's making full restitution payments to its underpaid employees.

Prosecution has begun against the first employer to be charged with a second violation of the wage and hour law—Rubin Bros. Footwear, Inc., of Waycross, Ga., and Isadore Rubin, executive vice-president.

### Guilty on Five Charges

Rubin and the company pleaded guilty to a five-count indictment in the United States District Court at Savannah, Ga., on May 10. Judge William H. Barrett imposed a fine of \$3000 on each count, but suspended the fine on four counts.

On June 8 the Department of Justice petitioned Judge Barrett that the suspension of the fines and the three-year probation granted Rubin be revoked because he had coerced employees into accepting smaller sums than those to which they were entitled, and that receipts signed by those employees had been obtained by fraud.

At the same time the Justice Department filed a criminal information against Rubin, the company and I. Monberg, superintendent of the Waycross plant, containing charges similar to those in the previous indictment. If convicted on these charges, both Rubin and the company would be subject to maximum fines of \$60,000 each as second offenders. In addition, Rubin would be subject to possible sentence of three years in jail.

A second important development was in the tangled affairs of J. Nathan Lerner and his son Sanford, who operate the Crown Trouser Company at Philipsburg, Penn., and the Standard Trouser Company at Buckhannon, W. Va. On May 31 Sanford Lerner, vice-president of the Standard Trouser Company, was convicted before Federal Judge William Eli Baker in Wheeling, W. Va., of contempt of court in his refusal to produce his payroll and other records.

### Six Months' Jail Sentence

In an opinion reviewing the main events in the case, which Judge Baker characterized as "steeped with contempt," he imposed a fine of \$500 and costs against the company and sentenced Sanford Lerner to six months in jail. The prison sentence has been suspended until August 10 on these conditions: Full restitution, estimated at \$1651, to be made to employees of the Standard Trouser Company by August 1; all records and other information requested by the Wage and Hour Division to have been submitted by August 10. At the same time Judge Baker signed a permanent injunction against the Standard Trouser Company prohibiting it from violating any of the provisions of the act in the future.

On June 7 J. Nathan Lerner pleaded guilty for himself and the Crown Trouser Company in the United States Court at Williamsport, Pa., to a twenty-four-count criminal information alleging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Fines of \$2000 each were imposed on the first twenty-three counts of the information, but payment of the fine in twenty-two of the counts was suspended on condition of restitution, estimated at \$3195, being made to 239 employees. No sentence

was imposed on the twenty-fourth count, the court holding it in abeyance.

Eight other criminal cases were filed in the month ending June 15.

### THIRD "OPERA HOUSE" CONCERT

Two American artists, Wesley La Violette, composer, and Theodore Anderson, violinist, will be featured at the third War Memorial "opera house" concert to be presented by the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration Friday evening, July 7, at 8:30 o'clock.

### NEW OLSON APPOINTMENT

Fred A. Weller, regional attorney for the Farm Security Administration, has resigned to accept an appointment by Governor Culbert Olson as chief assistant commissioner of corporations for the State of California, it was announced last week. J. R. Farr will serve as acting regional attorney for the federal agency until further notice.

"Smart talk" over the dinner table is not so important as the union label on what you eat and wear.

**SUMMER SALE**  
ON Gas Heating EQUIPMENT  
**SAVES you 10%**

Immediate Installation  
and Use  
•  
Save 10%  
•  
Put Men to Work

**T**HERE never was a quicker way to save money or a more straightforward sales offer than this Summer Sale of gas heating equipment. The discount applies on all types of gas heating units from central furnaces and steam boiler to unit type heaters, such as floor furnaces, circulating heaters, gas steam radiators and radiant fires.

The ten per cent discount gives you easily figured dollar and cents reductions. Purchase terms are exceptionally easy. You tie up practically no vacation money. Your monthly payments do not start until the first part of October.

Have an estimate made now on the cost of equipment and the cost of gas heating in your home today. It costs nothing to have such an estimate made and obligates you in no way. Install gas heating this month.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR THIS COMPANY

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